



## **STUDY CIRCLE**

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JANUARY 27th, 1954

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## OBJECTS

1. TO promote interest in and the study of the stamps and postal history of the islands that comprise the British West Indies and in addition BERMUDA, BRITISH GUIANA (GUYANA) and BRITISH HONDURAS.
2. TO issue a quarterly BULLETIN containing articles, items of interest and other features.
3. TO loan books from the Circle library (**home members only**). Borrowers bear postage both ways.  
**List supplied upon application to Hon. Librarian accompanied by an s.a.e. (9" x 6½") - 2nd Class postage for 150gm rate required.**
4. TO publicise 'wants' and furnish opinions on stamp(s) and/or cover(s) for a nominal fee.
5. TO encourage, assist or sponsor the authorship and publication of definitive handbooks, monographs or other works of reference appropriate to the aim in para 1 above.

## MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIPTION

**MEMBERSHIP** - Is WORLD WIDE in scope and open to all whether they be new or advanced collectors.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS** - The ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION is £6 for members residing in the UK or Europe and £8 for members who reside elsewhere.

**Subscriptions (dues) are payable on 1st January each year and, subject to what is mentioned below, in sterling** (by personal cheque or Standing Order drawn on a U.K. Bank, a Banker's Draft, International Money Order, Postal Order or local currency *notes* - no coins will be accepted - e.g. dollars, marks, francs etc.).

Members residing in North America (Canada, USA, and the Caribbean) who do not pay their Subscription (dues) in sterling should pay by sending to the North American Representative (see above for address) a cheque for USA \$14.50 made payable to "MARK W. SWETLAND". Other overseas members who pay their subscription by cheque drawn in a foreign currency or on a foreign bank MUST add the equivalent of £3 sterling partially to cover exchange and bank charges. The overseas rates quoted include an element to cover postage of the Bulletin by Air Mail.

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## **PROGRAMME**

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### 1989

Fri. 13 Oct 6.00pm	BWISC Convention
	Venue: The Regent Hotel
Sat. 14 Oct All Day	Royal Leamington Spa
Wed. 22 Nov 6.00pm	Nine pages from Members
	Venue: British Philatelic Trust Rooms
	107 Charterhouse Street
	London EC1M 6PT

### 1990

Wed. 28 Feb 2.15pm	Mr. J. Cooper
	KG V Silver Jubilee Issues of 1935
	Second speaker to be arranged
	Venue: STAMPEX
	Venue: Floral Room 'A' STAMPEX
Sat. 28 Apr 2.15pm	AGM & Auction
	Venue: The Bonnington Hotel
	Southampton Row
	London WC1
Tue. 8 May 6.30pm	Social Meeting with BCPSG
	Venue: The Thames Suite
	Royal Horse Guards Thistle
	Hotel, Whitehall Court
	London SW1A 2EJ

### **1989 CONVENTION**

Members are reminded to bring along informal displays of up to 30 pages to be shown at various times during the day.

Members who have not yet booked for the convention are asked to do so as soon as possible.

# DISPLAYS

The meeting at Stampex on Wednesday 1st March 1989 was a great success and was attended by 23 members and 7 visitors.

The first display was given by Mr. K. Goldsmith on the Development of Airmail in the Caribbean and proved of particular interest to several of our members who have similar interests.

The presentation dealt with the initiation and growth of airmail throughout the Caribbean islands. Much of this development resulted from the expansion of the United States foreign airmail system (FAM) with which the major part of the display was concerned.

Remarkably few pioneer flights preceded regular services. The first ever trans-oceanic flight by aircraft carrying mail was from Bahamas to Miami in January 1919. This was followed in October 1920 by an abortive attempt by Lieut. Austin to reach Jamaica from the Canal Zone (Enlargement of the postmark on the cover exhibited confirms the year as 1920, not 1929 as some sources had suggested). The first successful trans-Caribbean flight taking a small amount of mail to the Canal Zone was carried out by a naval team under Comdr. Bartlett in 1926.

Following his crossing of the Atlantic in May 1927, Lindbergh flew a mail-carrying goodwill mission in the "Spirit of St. Louis" via Cuba and Haiti to the Dominican Republic in February 1928; his aim was also to survey possible routes for a regular service. About 34 years later, it was again Lindbergh who piloted the first trans-Caribbean passenger/mail flight to and from the Canal Zone. One of the covers shown was signed by him which is unusual. A visit by the giant German flying boat DO-X to Trinidad and Antigua on its journey from Brazil to the USA in August 1931 may also be classified as a pioneer venture.

Covers from airship flights by the "Los Angeles" to and from Puerto Rico and overflights of the West Indian islands by the "Graf Zeppelin" on journeys from Brazil to the USA in 1930 and 1933 completed the pioneer section.

An extensive FAM section began with a sheet of photographs of airmail pilots of the late 1920's and early 1930's. One of the first two experimental FAM flights in 1920 went to Cuba but a regular service - Route 4 - could not be set up until October 1927. This was followed in February 1929 by the first Pan American airmail flight on Route 5 down the Central American isthmus to the Canal Zone and later to Belize, Colombia, Curacao and Venezuela. This route developed gradually into a complex network covering the whole of Central America, the Caribbean and the eastern part of the Latin American continent; the route is still in operation today. It was shortened late in 1930 to pass via Cuba and Jamaica and permitted Jamaican mail to be sent to other BWI islands. Lindbergh established an aerial express service which crossed the Caribbean in 33 hours and enabled mail to reach Argentina 7 days after leaving New York. Route 5 ultimately linked with the "island route" - Route 6 - at Maturin, Venezuela, in February

1931, thus closing the circle formed by the isthmus and the chain of Caribbean islands, all parts of which Lindbergh had first flown.

The initial flight on Route 6, in January 1929, only went as far as Puerto Rico. It was extended 9 months later across the island chain to British Guiana. Among a number of covers from this flight were scarce dispatches from Santo Domingo and St. Kitts as well as covers from Trinidad, Antigua, St. Lucia and British Guiana. After closing the “Lindbergh circle”, the route was relocated to new stopover points in Cuba, Haiti and Jamaica at the end of 1931 and in 1932, re-arranged to include Martinique and Guadeloupe in 1935 and finally merged with Route 5 in 1938. An extension southwards to French Guiana, Brazil and Chile in January 1931 was originally designated as Route 10 but later on combined with Route 6 and then with Route 5. Of particular interest are north and southbound dispatches along Route 6/10 from French Guiana.

A regular service from the Bahamas to the USA - Route 7 - started in January 1929; it was converted to a daily service a year later and connected with all parts of the Route 6 network. The last FAM route developed prior to the entry of the USA into World War II was first flown on the 6th December 1941 (the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour was on the 7th December). It ran from Miami to West Africa with Trinidad as a focal stopover point. Designated as Route 22, it proved to be a vital wartime link between America and Africa.

Exhibits in the next section demonstrated that Pan American was not alone in developing flights across the Caribbean. An American pilot, B.L. Rowe, had set up a West Indian airmail service with regular flights between Cuba and Puerto Rico in mid-1927, 3 months before the FAN system became operative. Rowe could not compete with Pan American and joined the company at the end of 1928. A new airline flying the New York-Rio-Buenos Aires route (NYBRA) attempted to take over part of the Pan American island and east coast service to Argentina and Chile in February 1930 but lost the American airmail contract and was taken over by Pan American 6 months later. The final independent service of the NYBRA line was to and from Grenada in July 1930. More active, and more easily defended, competition arose from Dutch and French airlines and also from local inter-island services in the 1930's.

The display ended with a series of covers carried on Concorde charter flights to some of the BWI islands some 50 years after the first regular airmail services had become established. The covers are picturesque but of disputed philatelic merit.

Bob Swarbrick proposed a sincere Vote of thanks to Mr. Goldsmith who was roundly applauded for his fine show and talk.

The second display was given by Derek Pollard entitled the “Postal History of Jamaica 1760-1910”. As members will observe, when they read the notes summarising the display, some rather unusual aspects of collecting Jamaica were exhibited.

The first part of the display was devoted to pre-stamp letters displaying a variety of early postmarks, postage rates and hand cancellations. The earliest item was a letter of June 1760 from Savannah La Mar to Edinburgh carried by one of the naval ships, HMS

Dreadnought. Other early letters illustrated the use of official packets, private vessels and naval ships for carrying the mails. In some cases these were also marked with the Captain's name and also with Q.D.C. - "Quam Deus Conservet" - a blessing for a safe voyage.

Examples of some of the JAMAICA straight line handstamps were also shown as were a cross section of the many varieties of the Fleurons. A nice example of the "Crown Ship Letter Jamaica", Foster type SL1 on a letter of November 1803 was shown which was carried on HMS Duke of Cumberland at an all-up rate of 10d, 4d ship letter charge plus 6d for inland postage from Portsmouth to London (72 miles).

These were followed by entires featuring post town straight line handstamps, with examples of MONTEGO BAY, DRY HARBOUR and MANCHIONEAL, and several letters featuring the boxed Scottish. A range of circular handstamps from various post towns were displayed including the scarcer SPANISH TOWN and BATH struck in blue as opposed to the normal black. Kingston cancellations also featured.

Four scarcer cancellations were displayed including the two line COMMERCIAL ROOMS KINGSTON JAMAICA (Foster CR4) on a letter of October 1824 to Lancashire at a rate of 1/3. The second scarce item featured the KINGSTON "CRESTED" PAID - not in red as was usual for pre-paid mail but the only recorded example of this handstamp in black. This letter is dated October 28th 1839 and was sent at the 4d inter-island rate to Cuba. The third unusual item was the I.P.P.Pd (Foster PD12) on a letter of August 1841 to London. This particular cancel was only used at Mandeville for a period of about 9 months and was applied locally to denote pre-payment of the inland rate to the port of departure. The final cancellation in this category was a cover featuring the two line JAMAICA SHIP LETTER and a boxed mark of R & R.R. Tucker, Forwarding Agents in Baltimore.

The latter part of the pre-stamp display showed examples of the various PAID, TO PAY, and TOO LATE markings plus letters illustrating local and inter-island rates.

GB stamps used in Jamaica were shown, these being used at Kingston, Lucea, Montego Bay and Lilliput. Another unusual item was also shown at this point - the blueprint of the Post Office in Kingston as prepared by the architects.

The display then proceeded to the early issues of Jamaica stamps with the Postal Fiscals including a 5/- on piece, specimens of the Telegraph stamps, and a collection of the QV Pines of 1860-63. Examples of the 6d and a pair of 1/- were shown on covers to England. A penny bisect, probably a forgery, on front addressed to the Provost Marshal General in Spanish Town was shown with A49 cancel. Later issues of QV were shown with both CC and CA watermarks, some examples being used on cover to Scotland, France, Belgium, Hungary and USA. OFFICIAL overprints illustrated the two main local varieties and also an inverted example. An example of the 4d OFFICIAL used on Meteorological Office correspondence was included - a difficult stamp to find used on



cover. Cinderella items included JUDICIAL overprints and Marine Insurance Stamps of 1882 and 1904 with face values up to £50.

The keyplate types of 1889 and the 1890 provisional 2½d overprint with varieties were also shown.

A range of postal stationery items included one of the Halfpenny floreate provisionals of October 1877 with ADVERTISED, UNCLAIMED and RETURNED LETTER BRANCH markings. ½d, 1d, 1½d Pre-paid cards and early newspaper wrappers were also shown. Letters and postcards showing PAQUEBOT and Royal Mail Steam Packet Company cachets also featured as did the book of cards issued in 1906 by the Imperial Direct West India Mail Service Co. Ltd. This latter item was supported by copies of five of the individual cards and the timetables for the Bristol to Jamaica service and the round Jamaica Coastal Service.

The Llandovery Falls pictorials, the Coat of Arms, the last QV, the Barbados Kingston Relief and the KE VII 2d rounded off the display of stamps, with examples of the SER.ET error being shown on individual stamps and in a positional block.

The last item worth particular mention was a postcard from Kingston to North China addressed to the Rev. J.D. Liddell, the father of Eric Liddell the Olympic athlete whose life story was told in the film “Chariots of Fire”.

Derek Sutcliffe was asked to propose a vote of thanks, and this he did excellently, his remarks being very well received by all those present at the meeting.

### THE HON. TREASURER

I would like to repeat my request regarding the office of Hon. Treasurer contained on page 21 of Bulletin No. 141. Will some public spirited member come forward to take on this job?

Steve Papworth informs me that I was incorrect in stating that the Study Circle's accounts have been kept by him on his computer: the accounts have only been kept manually and I regret giving members the wrong information in this respect.

E.V. Toeg

“Members are asked to note that the Hon. Treasurer is expected to move to a new, as yet currently unknown, address about the time this Bulletin is published.

“As an interim measure all correspondence for the Hon. Treasurer should be addressed to him care/of the Hon. Secretary. His new address should appear in the next Bulletin (December 1989)”

# NOTES AND QUERIES

## ANTIGUA

### The Queen Victoria 2½d ultramarine flaws

Some time ago I was fortunate to acquire the complete right and left panes of the above stamp printed from plate 2. The two panes were certainly from different printings, the right pane being the normal ultramarine whereas I would describe the left pane as a milky blue and therefore a lighter colour: however, the different printings will not affect greatly what this article is about. After I acquired the two panes I remembered that our member Mrs. Stella M. Pearse owned a pane so I wrote and asked her for a photocopy and informed her that I had now had the opportunity to examine both my right and left panes and to record the flaws and that her pane would be very helpful in this respect. Mrs. Pearse sent to me a photocopy not only of her pane, which was a left pane, but also photocopies of various blocks of the 2½d ultramarine in her collection.

I now propose to record the flaws which have come to my notice and I commence with the right pane:

1. I have never seen or heard of this previously and it is the heavily damaged Final “A” of “Antigua” on row 1/6. The right leg up to the crossbar is largely non-existent (Fig.1). I have also managed to pick up a single stamp (also ultramarine and not milky blue) with this flaw, only it is now progressive i.e. the damage is more extensive (Fig.2): the flaw can therefore be regarded as constant, but what surprises me is that it has not been noticed previously.

I do not know what caused the damage but many flaws are to be found on stamps along the sides or the top or bottom of a pane. The most likely explanation seems to be that the overprint form of the name of the Colony and the value consisting of 60 multiples could have been damaged quite easily in handling or during storage as it is not very robust. Another possibility is that a foreign body became interposed between the overprint form and the paper at the time of printing thus preventing the design being inked onto the paper. As the flaw seems to be progressive it is difficult to see how this second possibility explains the flaw.

My right pane, being ultramarine, is the same shade as all of the “SPECIMEN” stamps of this value which I have seen. If this flaw can be found on a milky blue shade of stamp I think that it would be from a later printing than the two examples illustrated here. It should however be borne in mind that as the flaw seems to be progressive on the ultramarine examples illustrated here it may have been repaired by the time of the later printing or printings in the milky blue shade.

To take the matter further, it would be nice to find a positional plate 2 multiple in ultramarine with a normal second “A” in “ANTIGUA” or a milky blue stamp as a single or in multiple form with or without the plate number to ascertain whether the flaw continues to exist.

2. The slanting foot flaw in the large “2” in “2½” (Fig.3) is well known and is one of two slanting foot flaws on this pane. The horizontal foot of the large “2” has been damaged somehow either during handling or during storage. Its position is row 3/1 on the pane and the large “½” in “2½” is shown as illustration C in the Stanley Gibbons Part 1 British Commonwealth catalogue; it differs to some extent from illustrations A and B in the catalogue.

3. The next flaw is interesting as it is one of the few flaws on plate 2 of the Die I Key plate or Head plate.

This is the now well known broken inner frame line under the right hand leg of the “N” in “ANTIGUA” (Fig.4) and is sometimes known as the “detached triangle” flaw discovered by E.K. Thompson: its position is row 3/3.

The 1879 Victorian Key plate Die I plate 2 was used originally to print stamps for four islands in the British West Indies, i.e., Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis and the Virgin Islands. Its use was later extended to Cyprus, Turks Islands, St. Lucia and Natal. Examples of this flaw can therefore be found on stamps from all these countries printed from plate 2 of Die I.

4. The next flaw shows that there has been an attempt to correct the long left leg of the first “A” in “ANTIGUA” (Fig.5). The attempt to shorten the left leg has only been partially successful and the position of the flaw is in row 5/1. This flaw can be seen on the left pane in more pronounced form on stamp 5/1.

5. The flaw on the crook of the large “2” in “2½”.

This consists of a triangular piece gouged from the diagonal of the crook of the large “2” resulting in an inroad of white into the coloured diagonal of the crook (Fig.6). There is a very similar flaw on the stamp in the same position on the left pane except that the damage in the left pane stamp is more rectangular in shape rather than triangular: the position of the flaw is in row 6/3.

6. The next flaw is the second slanting foot flaw on this pane, the first slanting foot flaw being mentioned in 2. above. The horizontal foot of the large “2” in “2½” has been damaged somehow either during handling or during storage, and in addition three vertical strokes of the “NN” and the vertical downstroke of the “Y” in “PENNY” have been shortened (Fig.7). In contrast, the letters in “PENNY” in the first slanting foot flaw mentioned in 2. above, are normal. The position of this flaw is row 7/1 and the large “2” in “2½” with this flaw is illustrated as B in the Stanley Gibbons Part 1 British Commonwealth catalogue.

7. In the last horizontal row of the right pane the inner frame lines surrounding the value of several stamps have distinct breaks. These breaks are on stamps in row 10/2 and 3 (Fig.8) and 10/6 (Fig.9). These frame lines belong to the key plate or head plate and are not part of the overprint form of the name of the Colony and the value.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

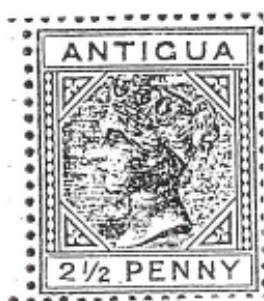


Fig.7



Fig.8



Fig.9

8. The final flaws on this right pane are to be found on the bottom horizontal row (Figs.10 and 11).

The values of the stamps in row 10 are in some cases incorrectly centred. Commencing with stamp 1 there is a gentle trend upward of the value from left to right, the value being generally centred on the high side: stamp 2 continues to show a further gentle upward slope: stamp 3 maintains the upward thrust and virtually the whole of “2½ PENNY” almost touches the upper inner frame line: stamp 4 shows the “2½P” at the same high level but “ENNY” reveals quite a sharp drop: stamp 5 shows a drop of the whole value almost to a uniform level the centring being if anything slightly low: stamp 6 starts with the “2½” at the same level as the value in the previous stamp but the word “PENNY” begins to rise from left to right ending with the “Y” on the high side.

This last row of slightly undulating values indicates that the whole of the bottom row of the overprint forme must have received some careless handling - something which could and did easily happen. Stamps 1, 2 and 3 are shown in Fig.10 below and stamps 4, 5 and 6 are illustrated in Fig.11.

I now turn to the flaws on the left pane, referring in each case first to my left pane and then to Mrs. Pearse's left pane. The reason for this is because my left pane is from an earlier printing and as a result some of the flaws have progressed by the time Mrs. Pearses pane was printed: the flaws are as follows:-

9. The first flaw is the long left leg of the first “A” in “ANTIGUA” (Fig.12) which is to be found on my pane and also on Mrs. Pearse's pane as well. Its position is in row 5/1, and it should be regarded as a constant flaw.

This flaw can also be observed in much less pronounced form on the equivalent stamp on the right pane where an attempt has been made to rectify it without complete success. Generally speaking, throughout the right and left panes the rule is that the left leg of the first “A” in “ANTIGUA” is shorter than the right leg: this does not apply to the final “A” in “ANTIGUA” whose legs are generally of the same length.

10. The next flaw has its counterpart in the right pane. It is to be found in row 6/3 and shows damage to the diagonal of the crook of the large “2” in “2½” (Fig.13).

In my pane the large “2” in “2½” contains a rectangular loss of colour leaving a weakened diagonal crook of the large “2”, whereas in Mrs. Pearses pane the large “2” is completely severed into two parts. The description of this flaw on each pane clearly indicates that it is progressive and points to Mrs. Pearse's pane being from a later printing than my pane.

11. The slanting foot flaw in the large “2” in “2½” comes next, and it is to be found in row 7/1. This is the only slanting foot flaw in the left pane. The horizontal foot of the large “2” in “2½” has been damaged somehow either during handling or during storage,

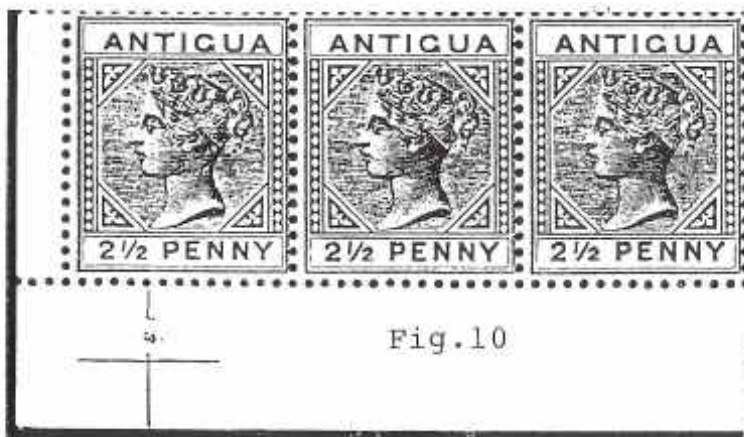


Fig.12

Mrs. Pearse's Fig.12



My Fig.13



Mrs. Pearse's Fig.13



My Fig.14



Mrs. Pearse's Fig.14



My Fig.15



Mrs. Pearse's Fig.15





My Fig.16



Mrs. Pearse's Fig.16



My Fig.17



Mrs. Pearse's Fig.17

and in addition three vertical strokes of the “NN” and the vertical downstroke of the “Y” in “PENNY” have been shortened (Fig.14). In this flaw the large “2” in “2½” with slanting foot is shown as illustration A in the Stanley Gibbons Part 1 British Commonwealth catalogue. There appears to be no very material difference between my example of this flaw and Mrs. Pearses example. This flaw has its counterpart on the right pane but although the stamp on each pane has a similar flaw the actual foot differs slightly in each pane.

12. The next flaw is the large “2” in “2½” with sloping foot (not slanting foot) in row 9/6. This is not to be confused with the slanting foot flaws as it has no connection with them.

Although a misnomer, the slanting foot flaws have been so called for many years because damage has given to them the superficial appearance of being at a slant or angle: the sloping foot flaw is so called merely to distinguish it from the well established slanting foot flaws.

The sloping foot flaw (Fig.15) is to be found on my pane and the foot seems to taper slightly outward from the base of the crook up to half way along the foot. The flaw is also to be found in Mrs. Pearses pane and it amounts to a narrowing of the under part of the foot starting from where it joins the base of the crook of the large “2” up to approximately half way along the foot.

I consider that the sloping foot flaw is constant and that the slight progression of the flaw on Mrs. Pearse’s pane indicates again that my pane was from an earlier printing.

13. The Bottom horizontal row of stamps 10/1 to 10/6 in my pane contains some breaks of the inner frame line surrounding the value. These breaks are to be found only on stamps 10/1, 10/3, 10/5 and 10/6 (Figs.16 and 17). As one might expect from a later printing, Mrs. Pearse’s pane contains a larger number of breaks of the inner frame line surrounding the value on all six stamps in the row (Figs.16 and 17).

These inner frame lines surrounding the value belong to the key plate or head plate and are not part of the overprint forme of the name of the Colony and the value.

14. The final flaws on this left pane are also to be found on the bottom horizontal row (Figs.16 and 17).

The values of some of the stamps in row 10 are incorrectly centred. In the case of my pane, commencing with stamp 1 the value is centred to the top except for the “Y” of “PENNY” which has dropped a little: stamp 2 has the whole of the value fairly well centred: the value in stamps commences with “2½” a little higher than the end of the value of the previous stamp, and “PEN” is higher still and almost touching the upper inner frame line, followed by a slight drop in “NY”: stamp 4 is centred to the top near the inner upper frame line with “½P” almost touching the frame line and “NNY” sloping gently down: stamp 5 has the whole of the value fairly well centred although the “NNY” has tended to move upward: stamp 6 has the value as a whole fairly well centred although a little on the high side so far as the “NNY” is concerned.

Mrs. Pearse's pane does not differ very materially from the above description, except that on her stamp 6 the whole of the value seems to be centred slightly more to the top than the value on my stamp 6.

E.V. Toeg

## BRITISH GUIANA

### Postage Due

Derek Nathan drew attention in Bulletin 140 (March 1989) to the fact that Townsend & Howe could cite no example of underpaid postage handstamps between 1901 and 1927.

There are equally large time gaps in their rather sketchy treatment of the Taxe markings, for instance between PD6 (1911) and PD7 (1926). As with so many postal markings of the period, some of the answers are to be found among the Montgomery Ward correspondence.

At the end of 1983, some 600 British Guiana covers, addressed to Montgomery Ward in Chicago in 1919-20, came onto the market in London. This batch included covers originating in no less than 53 of the estimated 66 sub-post-offices that were open at the time. Most of the rarities were represented, including even YARIKITA, the remote and short-lived gold-mining settlement in the North-West of the colony. More germane to Derek Nathan's point, there were 29 covers bearing the following unrecorded mark.



The earliest cover with this 'T in circle' mark is dated NIGG MAY 12 19; it is struck in purple, and continues to appear in this colour until 30 June. On 28 July comes the first of these covers with 'T' in manuscript, in various styles, the last being 11 September. Presumably, for something over two months, the handstamp went missing, for it reappears, now in black, on 22 September. Black it remains to the end of the series, a cover dated BUXTON 3 MAR 1920.

The postal clerks in the GPO, where the tax mark must have been applied, were clearly assiduous in detecting underpayment on outbound covers. In the entire batch, thirty covers were definitely (at 2 cents or less) underpaid, and all but one received a 'T' mark.

Michael Medlicott

# JAMAICA

## Paid Handstamp

Concerning Mr. Fiat's enquiry in Bulletin No.140, p14, I have a similar envelope from Falmouth Jamaica handstamped on the front with type P10c dated "AU 23 60". The same Jamaica Paid "AU 24 60", and London arrival of "SP 13 60" are on the front. It also has "Pd 6" manuscript in red ink, the sender having noted across the top "paid. p mail of 25th August".



This cover travelled on the second Packet Mail of August 1860 for which Imperial [i.e. British] adhesives were issued in addition to those used on 200 letters carried on the first Packet Mail of August [Foster p157]. On p158 Foster gives details of an EL with two 6d lilacs from Kingston which travelled on the second Packet Mail and has the same datestamps as my cover. Perhaps it is reasonable to assume that the adhesives were only used on the mail originating in Kingston and were not re-issued to the post towns. Nevertheless, Foster gives a few examples of Imperial adhesives used from post towns at a later date.

May I raise some queries concerning the Inland Charges? I have 13 covers between May 1794 and September 1839 from Falmouth Jamaica to U.K. There are 6 charged with Inland Postage Paid of 1/3d and 7 at 2/6d. Presumably 1/3d is the charge for a single over 100 miles to Kingston despite Foster's table on p139 which gives the Falmouth distance as 93 miles. The six at 1/3d [presumably singles] were all charged at single packet rates. However, the seven at 2/6d [presumably doubles] were subsequently charged as follows: four at single packet rate, two [correctly] at double packet rate, and one at triple packet rate. I have followed Jack Arnell BCPJ Vol 29 No 1, W/N 150, of March 1989 in distinguishing packet rates to Falmouth England or London. Question: are the rates normally as inconsistent as this for Jamaica and other West Indian packet mails?

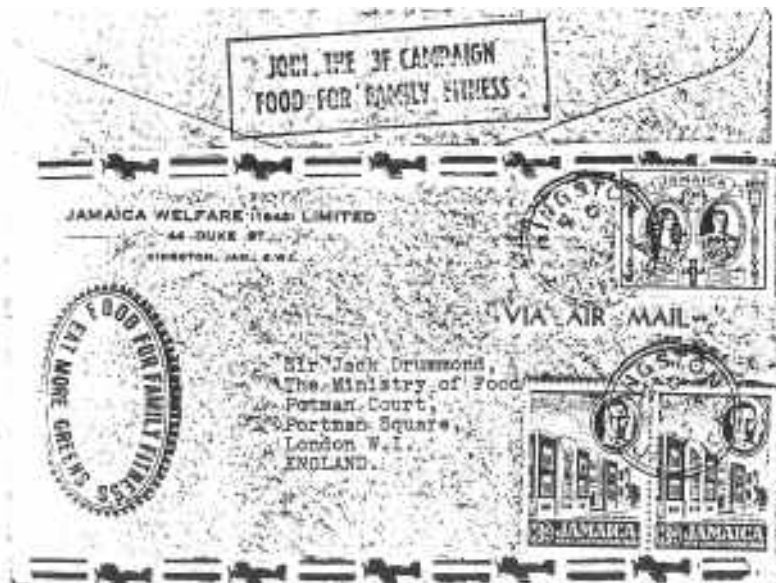
I also have covers from Falmouth Jamaica to U.K. of August 1841 and May 1842 which are both charged I.P.P. of “8”. The single rate over 100 miles had been 1/3d currency, equal to 8d sterling since 1755, (Foster pp49 and 50). Effective about mid-August 1843 the “all-in” rate for Packet letters from post towns was reduced to 1/2d. I do not believe that the inland charges remained the same until 1843 and were quoted in sterling rather than currency. I believe the rates were approximately halved and that my covers are 8d currency; this would be a concession towards the penny post of 1840 in the U.K., and the abolition of all inland postage charges on packet letters in the U.K. from 21 November 1839 (Foster p52). Foster describes the annoyance in Jamaica on p26, and states that the inland letter rate was halved in 1843. Was the inland rate in fact approximately halved in 1841 or earlier?

I have further evidence in three non-packet covers. The first dated August 1841 Morant Bay to Falmouth rated “8” for 128 miles; the second dated August 1841 Kingston to Falmouth rated “8” presumably the over 100 miles rate; the third dated October 1842 Falmouth to Morant Bay rated “1/4” for 128 miles. This last cover is stated to be a “single” but it weighs over half an ounce and was therefore charged double. It therefore appears that both packet and local letters had the inland charges approximately halved.

John Tyacke

### Slogan Handstamps

Illustrated is a 1945 cover from Kingston to London with two slogan handstamps I have not seen before.



Has anyone any comments on them? I cannot believe the handstamps were applied in London.

Bob Swarbrick

# TRINIDAD

Continued from Bulletin 141 p39

## The 'Britannia' Postage and Revenue Stamps

### 1902 New Series Two Pence Halfpenny

The De La Rue record, Requisition No. 60/02, 30th of August 1902 shows the significant introduction of both a new small size stamp key plate and One Penny duty plate.

Postage and Revenue

Increasing the Key Plate to 240 set

Increasing the 1d Duty to 240 set

3350 sheets	Halfpenny	
<u>600</u>	Two Pence Halfpenny	
<u>3950</u>	x 120 =	474,000
Specimens	Two Pence Halfpenny duty	<u>722</u>
		<u>474,722</u>
<u>6332</u> sheets	One Penny	x 240 =
<u>249</u>	Five Shillings	x 60 =
		<u>1,519,680</u>
		<u>14,950</u>
Surcharge		
<u>666</u>	Two Pence x 60 =	39,960
<u>166</u>	Three Pence	<u>9,960</u>
Postcards		
25404	Halfpenny	
<u>722</u>		Specimens
<u>26126</u>		
4908	One Penny	
<u>722</u>		Specimens
<u>5630</u>		

This appears to be the first occasion the Two pence halfpenny value was printed in the changed colour doubly fugitive Purple and Blue overprint.

The small size stamps Halfpenny, One Penny and Two Pence Halfpenny can all be found from the new key plate of 240 multiples numbered "2" printed on paper security watermarked Crown and CA.

The plate numbers only appear in the corners of the sheet of 240 multiples. The printed sheets supplied to the colony appear to have been halved by horizontally cutting across the centre where no plate numbering occurs.

### 1903 New Series Four Pence Duty

The De La Rue Private Day Book record Requisition No. 31/03 of the 5th August 1903 shows the first occasion the Four pence value was printed from the new key plate numbered "2".

## Postage and Revenue

3333 sheets	Halfpenny		
<u>637</u>	One Shilling		
<u>3970</u>		x 120 =	<u>476,400</u> stamps
<u>8611</u>	One Penny	x 240 =	<u>2,042,640</u>
<u>407</u>	Two Pence	Halfpenny	
<u>84</u>	Four Pence		
<u>491</u>		x 120 =	58,920
Specimens	Four Pence	duty	<u>727</u>
			<u>59 647</u>
422 sheets	Five Shillings	x 60 =	<u>25320</u>
Surcharge			
259 sheets	One Penny		
<u>346</u>	Two Pence		
<u>605</u>			
<u>36,300</u>			
21	Six Pence		
<u>18</u>	One Shilling		
<u>39</u>			
<u>2,340</u>			
Post Cards			
<u>29784</u>	Halfpenny		
<u>4140</u>	One Penny		

It would appear the sheet size described in the day book record is that which was used for packing in the tin lined cases and bears no relationship to the printing production method where plate numbered "2" is clearly of the size 240 set.

### 1904 New Series Four Pence Reprints

An entry in the Private Day Book Requisition 1/04 3rd of February 1904 shows a further printing of the Four Pence.

Trinidad Postage and Revenue Stamps

86 sheets Four Pence x 120 = 10,320

to C.A's in Parcel.

There must have been a reason for the Four Pence value to have been parcelled for the attention of the Crown Agents. Two months later on the 14th May 1904 there is an entry in the day book for requisition No. 28/04 to print the four pence duty again.

Postage and Revenue

234 sheets Four Pence x 120 = 28,080 stamps

News Wrappers

<u>100490</u>	Halfpenny	
<u>20000</u>	One Penny	
<u>727</u>		Specimen
<u>20727</u>		



The Four pence duty printed from the key plate numbered “2” appears not to have been printed ever on the security paper Multiple Crown and CA. This stamp duty however may be found printed on both ordinary and chalk surfaced papers.

#### 1904 New Series Changed Security Watermark

On the introduction in 1904 of the new security paper watermarked Multiple Crown and CA the small size stamps can be found printed from the New Series Key plate numbered “2”

The earliest date of issue I am able to record for one of these Stamps is on a One Penny duty bearing a postmark cancel PORT OF SPAIN dated “NOV 15 04”

I do not possess any information on the De La Rue printings and their quantities which would be attributed to the use of this security paper during 1904.

There is an entry for Trinidad in the Private Day Book Requisition No. 27/05 18th July 1905 showing details of reprinting the various duties.

##### Postage and Revenue Stamps

3360 sheets	Halfpenny	
1040	Two pence	Halfpenny
<u>1020</u>	One Shilling	
<u>5420</u>	x 120 =	Stamps
		<u>650,400</u> stamps
<u>8409</u>	One Penny x 240 =	<u>2,018,160</u>
123	Four pence	
<u>256</u>	Sixpence	
<u>379</u>	x 120 =	<u>45,150</u>
332	Five Shillings	
<u>70</u>	One Pound	
<u>402</u>	x 60 =	<u>24,120</u>
Surcharge		
250 sheets	One Penny	
342	Two pence	
138	Three pence	
<u>138</u>	Eight pence	
<u>866</u>	x 60 =	<u>51,960</u>

Extra materials for parcelling the stamps in 50's.

To be continued...

John De Vriess

#### LIBRARY

Members are advised that the Library will be closed for re-cataloguing for the first quarter of 1990.

The facilities will be available throughout the rest of 1989 but all borrowings must be returned by the end of the year. It is very likely that service will be available again after the A.G.M.

Your Library is available in the London area. Please use it.

# NEWS ROUND UP

## AUCTION REPORT

Member Mr. E.T. Tweddell of 31 Mill Way, Bushey, Herts. WD2 2AF writes

“I am interested in P.P.C.’s of the islands which I collect to about 1930. There appears to be little or no literature on the subject and I am prepared to put together a catalogue/list of P.P.C.’s for that period for Bermuda, St. Kitts, Tobago and Nevis.

I would welcome help from other BWISC members and invite them to provide me with information.

I require:            Photographer/Publisher  
                         Number and title of card  
                         Date - from usage or other means  
                         Whether coloured, B/W or sepia etc.  
                         If full card, one margin, all round margin, central oval etc.  
                         And distinguishing back design.

If the venture is successful, I hope to publish a limited edition of the results”.

## THE OPINION SERVICE

Members are advised that with effect from 1 January 1989 the charge for the use of the Opinion Service has had to be increased to £4.50 per item. Many members will be aware that the last increase in the charge for this service was in 1980, and since then the costs of registered postage in particular have risen considerably. It is hoped that members will continue to make use of this Service which provides a valuable “Opinion” from those who may well be an expert in that particular field, and is felt to still give good value for money.

Members who wish to take advantage of this service should send the item(s) concerned to the Hon. Secretary enclosing a remittance for the appropriate fee together with a return addressed envelope, stamped additionally for either Registered or Recorded Delivery. Every endeavour will be made to return the item as soon as possible, ideally within 14 days. All stamps and covers are submitted entirely at the Owner’s risk and neither the Study Circle nor any of its Members, either collectively or individually, can be held responsible for the loss or damage of any items. Members are reminded that this is only an Opinion service and does not give an Expertise Certificate. This service is available only to those with a UK address.

## AUCTION REPORT

This has been a gratifying year for buyers. There were 82 who took part in the auction, and 75 of them acquired at least one lot. The impressively high number of members (23 of them) who registered to bid in the room, shared 110 lots; and 184 lots were knocked down amongst the 59 bidders on the book. One of the few unsuccessful participants had forgotten that lots are normally sold at 3/4 estimate or above: from a long list of would-be bids, all but one had to be disqualified before the auction even started.

Viewing time - the hour before the AGM - began like a stampede, and there were some who would obviously have wished for twice as long to appraise the varied assortment on offer. At least one found the effort well worthwhile, to judge from the glint in the eye of the member who secured Lot 253 at £130.00 (accumulation of Jamaica covers etc., est. £95.00). Perhaps his pleasure stemmed from a cover of the 1920's with an ugly but spectacular seal cancel, that the describer had omitted to note.

On the whole prices realised were steady rather than spectacular, and with 41% of the lots unsold, there were bound to be weaker areas. Ignoring the literature section, which is seldom a reliable guide, fewer than half the items offered from Bahamas, British Guiana, Dominica and Leeward Islands found a purchaser. In contrast, in St. Lucia, which has shown weakness in the past, 22 of the 26 lots were sold - a fair indicator of the enhanced quality of this year's material. Quality always sells; and it was from one of the supposedly weak areas, that the star of the show emerged. Lot 101 (a splendid DEMERARA horseshoe strike) sold at 2 times its estimate of £80.00; as the bidding opened and closed at £200.00, the competition was all behind the scenes, but there were strong collectors of the country in attendance and one or two may have been disappointed.

Barbados was well supported, with 25 lots sold out of 33. Amongst them, Lot 71 (the Orinoco cover, est. £12.00) fetched £30.00, and Lot 72 (a rare Kingston Relief multiple, est. £40.00) fetched £70.00, in each case after healthy battling in the room.

Better postmarks continue to do well, certainly the ones that are not often seen. Thus A39 in Jamaica (Lot 218, est. £10.00) realised £16.00; a useful Geo VI harlequin assembly in Leeward I. (lot 305, est. £15.00) sold at £21.00, "New Ground" of St. Vincent reached £19.00, est. £12.00; while all the better Trinidad numerals sold on the basis of this year's substantially higher estimates.

In Virgin Islands the highly catalogued Lot 455 was in demand, despite its straight edge, and reached £170.00. Altogether, ten lots reached three figures, the highest individual realisation being again in British Guiana, where the strip of three inverted surcharges from the Jubilee issue (Lot 120) went for £210.00. Though slightly below estimate, this realisation well outstripped the book, and resulted from a brief, live heavy-weight contest in the room.

Summing up trends, we feel that the stamp market is recovering buoyancy this year, and that postmarks, picture postcards, fiscal issues and forgeries are continuing to

progress. As for the Circle, the fact that eleven members made purchases to the value of £200.00 speaks volumes for the progress that we have made. This year's total was an auction record at £7,267.00.

Before listing realisations, we are listing unsold lots for those who missed the auction. At the time of writing, these are still available at three-quarters estimate, plus the usual expenses. Those interested please write to Simon Goldblatt, 2 Garden Court, Temple, London EC4.

Unsold Lots

1.	4-5.	8-9.	14.	18.	20.	25.	27-30.
32-3.	35.	37-9.	43.	48.	50-2.	57-8.	63-4.
70.	79.	83.	88-9.	97.	102.	104-5.	107.
110.	112.	114-5.	117-9.	121.	123.	126-7.	129.
132-3.	135.	138.	143.	146.	148-51.	154-60.	164.
168.	170-1.	173.	175-6.	181.	184-5.	194.	196-7.
199.	203.	210-7.	223.	226-30.	232.	235-7.	239.
241.	243.	264.	267-9.	272.	276.	279-84.	292-3.
295-8.	300.	306-7.	309-13.	315.	318-20.	323.	327-9.
331-2.	337-9.	342.	346-7.	350.	356-7.	369.	377-8.
386-7.	397-8.	400-4.	406.	408.	411.	413.	417-8.
420-2.	425.	431-6.	438.	440.	445.	447.	452-3.
459-60.	463-4.	467.	470-1.	473-4.	476.	478-80.	485-93.
495.	499.						

Advert

CHRIS RAINEY

# Realisations

2	5.50	3	4.50	6	5.00	7	13.00	10	13.00
11	65.00	12	8.00	13	23.00	15	21.00	16	12.00
17	20.00	19	9.00	21	9.00	22	30.00	23	35.00
24	24.00	26	28.00	31	5.25	34	45.00	36	11.00
40	26.00	41	29.00	42	16.00	44	5.50	45	8.00
46	4.00*	47	25.00	49	155.00	53	75.00	54	10.50
55	17.00	56	15.00	59	33.00	60	4.50	61	9.00
62	4.00	65	6.00	66	6.00	67	4.00	68	8.00
69	3.75	71	30.00	72	115.00	73	70.00	74	22.00
75	31.00	76	12.50	77	13.00	78	10.50	80	26.00
81	31.00	82	4.25	84	10.00	85	22.00	86	3.00
87	30.00	90	6.00	91	4.50	92	24.00	93	36.00
94	13.50	95	18.00	96	70.00	98	18.00	99	3.25
100	70.00	101	200.00	103	60.00	106	18.00	108	37.00
109	15.00	111	42.00	113	28.00	116	17.00	120	210.00
122	9.00	124	10.50	125	4.50	128	15.00	130	36.00
131	15.00	134	50.00	136	20.00	137	3.00	139	14.00
140	5.25	141	15.00	142	13.50	144	4.00	145	21.00
147	75.00	152	20.00	153	30.00	161	4.50	162	2.50
163	3.75	165	20.00	166	26.00	167	6.00	169	36.00
172	15.00	174	11.50	177	17.00	178	15.00	179	15.00
180	25.00	182	32.00	183	44.00	186	22.00	187	10.50
188	4.50	189	5.25	190	38.00	191	38.00	192	24.00
193	8.00	195	28.00	198	8.00	200	46.00	201	22.00
202	29.00	204	46.00	205	125.00	206	35.00	207	30.00
208	26.00	209	25.00	218	16.00	219	11.00	220	8.00
221	3.00	222	4.50	224	19.00	225	23.00	231	9.00
233	7.50	234	4.50	238	160.00	240	60.00	242	56.00
244	7.50	245	120.00	246	56.00	247	7.00	248	46.00
249	10.50	250	13.00	251	10.50	252	10.00	253	130.00
254	15.00	255	15.00	256	8.50	257	4.50	258	12.00
259	15.00	260	15.00	261	16.50	262	4.00	263	60.00
265	36.00	266	10.00	270	3.00	271	4.50	273	3.00
274	8.50	275	3.75	277	18.00	278	36.00	285	2.25
286	3.00	287	7.50	288	18.00	289	11.50	290	12.00
291	28.00	294	27.00	299	8.00	301	3.00	302	6.50
303	46.00	304	52.00	305	21.00	308	6.00	314	13.00
316	16.00	317	8.00	321	44.00	322	38.00	324	28.00
325	32.00	326	36.00	330	20.00	333	65.00	334	9.00
335	17.00	336	26.00	340	15.50	341	11.00	343	15.00
344	12.50	345	4.00	348	75.00	349	14.00	351	7.50
352	12.00	353	4.00	354	6.00	355	11.00	358	17.00
359	38.00	360	75.00	361	6.00	362	6.00	363	31.00
364	85.00	365	44.00	366	8.50	367	18.00	368	13.00
370	28.00	371	38.00	372	12.00	373	12.50	374	24.00
375	15.00	376	8.00	379	31.00	380	39.00	381	16.00
382	6.00	383	15.00	384	15.00	385	36.00	388	18.00
389	21.00	390	5.00	391	7.00	392	9.00	393	21.00
394	10.00	395	26.00	396	19.00	399	26.00	405	19.00
407	39.00	409	50.00	410	120.00	412	9.00	414	9.00
415	36.00	416	12.00	419	7.00	423	12.00	424	7.50*
426	11.50	427	16.00	428	18.00	429	30.00	430	32.00
437	9.00	439	27.00	441	12.00	442	23.00	443	22.00
444	17.00	446	26.00	448	30.00	449	11.00	450	13.00
451	4.50	454	28.00	455	170.00	456	6.00	457	44.00
458	24.00	461	46.00	462	52.00	465	9.00	466	15.50
468	13.50	469	10.50	472	8.50	475	9.00	477	9.00
481	4.00	482	—*	483	4.00	484	4.00	494	3.00
496	6.00	497	20.00	498	90.00	500	5.25	501	7.50

## **MEMBERSHIP LISTING**

### **New Members**

COOPER, John M.	Ridgeway, 69 Dalesforth Road, Skegby, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts, NG17 3AG
GOMPELL, Bill C.	PO Box 6195 Station #1, Pompano Beach, Florida 23060, USA
HIGGS, R.	3 Waterloo Terrace, Anna Valley, Andover, Hants. SP11 7LY
PIKE, N.	4 Hereford Way, Middleton, Manchester, M24 2WN
ROHLEDER, L.	3 Nether Howden, Oxton Lauder, Berwickshire, Scotland, TD2 6PR

### **Address Changes**

BAKER, J.W.	2 Westernhay Road, Leicester, Leics. LE2 3HE
HALL, W.G.V.	Clyffe Hall, Market Lavington, Mr. Devizes, Wiltshire, SN10 4EB
WOMERSLEY, Sir P.J	Broomfields, Goring Road, Steyning, West Sussex, BN4 3GF
ZELL, Louis E.	18010 134th Drive, Sun City West, Arizona 85375, USA

### **Resigned**

FRENCH, J. HILL, J.

Membership of the Study Circle has been suspended in respect of the following due to underpayment of Subscription notwithstanding reminders having been sent to them:-

R.Ailwood, J.D. Ambler, D.A. Barr, A.R. Wilde, D.P.F. Birley, H.M. Black, R. Bodily, R.G. Bond, C. Cohen, T.A. Dickinson, J.O. Griffiths, \*J.A.C. Herbert, I.W. Jefferson, Mrs. E.K. de Keyser, A.C. Millington, A.J. Morris, A.G. Muir, N.J. Nethersole, R.J. Paley, A.M. Pitts, P.H. Skinner, T.J. Strachan, \*R. Straus, P.D.S. Talbot, R.M. Toeman, and Mrs. B.D. Vincent.

The December issue of the Bulletin will not be sent unless arrears have been cleared. Note: Four members, names as yet unknown, have paid their outstanding amounts by direct transfer, and two of these are believed to be the members which are indicated with an asterisk.

The following members, not having paid their Subscription (dues) have been dropped from membership:-

Barbados Philatelic Society, T.J. Gauthier, C.A. Goetsch, W.G.V. Hall, R.W. Hemmings, S.H.J.A. Knott, J.D. Prappas, S.J. Quinn, H.B. Rusling, M.A. Smith, M.E. Sutton, R. Topaz, J.E. Treadway, S. Walter Ltd., L.R. Ward, J.P. Wynns.

# PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

All the following are available from the Hon. Treasurer.

*Note:* All prices quoted are retail and include post and packaging. Discounts to members are given in brackets and apply to STERLING prices only. Unless stated otherwise ALL despatches will be by SURFACE MAIL. Make sterling cheques/P.O's payable to "B.W.I.S.C.". US dollar cheques MUST be made payable to "Mark W. Swetland" but sent to the Hon. Treasurer with orders.

## PUBLICATIONS

"INDEX TO BULLETINS Nos. 1-100 of the BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE" compiled by E.V. Toeg. Softbound, 182mm x 120mm, 41pp.

Price: UK, Europe (Air), & elsewhere overseas (printed paper rate) £5.25; USA (Air printed paper rate) US - \$9.50; (NO Discount)

"THE HISTORY OF THE SAILING PACKETS TO THE WEST INDIES" by L.E. Britnor. Hardbound, Qto, 172pp plus Index, 18 illustrations and 5 maps.

Price: UK - £12.00; Europe & Overseas - £14.00. US - \$25.00 (Members discount £2.00)

"BARBADOS POST OFFICE MARKINGS TO 1981" by Clarke, Radford & Cave. Hardbound, Qto. 71pp profusely illustrated. A limited numbered Edition.

Price: UK - £16.00; Europe & Overseas - £17.00 US - \$30.00 (Members discount £2.00)

"LEEWARD ISLANDS PHILATELY 1897 SEXAGEMARY OVERPRINT & ITS FORGERIES" by J.A.C. Farmer. Spiral (plastic) bound; 24pp; enlarged illustrations.

Price: UK & Europe £5.00; elsewhere (by air) £6.00; US - \$11.00 (NO Discount)

"ST KITTS-NEVIS INTERIM STUDY OF THE KG VI KEY-TYPE STAMPS 1938-50" by Baldwin. A4 format, 27pp, single side printing, illustrated, spiral bound.

Price: UK & Europe £3.00; Europe (air) £3.50; Overseas - (surface mail) £3.50; (air-printed paper) £4.50; US - \$8.00; (air letter) £6.00 US - \$10.50; (NO Discount)

## BULLETINS AND BINDERS

Bulletins - Copies of Bulletins from No. 69 (June 1971) onwards (and a few odd earlier issues) are available for sale. Price per copy: UK - £0.75; Europe & Overseas - £1.00; US - \$2.00. For details of quantity discount irrespective of destination please see Bulletin No. 121 (June 1984) page 40. (or write for details enclosing s.a.e. for reply)

Binders - 'CORDEX' Instantaneous Self-Binders, each capable of holding 20 issues of the Bulletin, hard covers, Blue, spine entitled in Gold.

Price: UK - £4.00; Europe P, Overseas - £4.75 US - £8.50 (NO Discounts)

*Please NOTE:* There are currently (Oct 1988) 24 Binders in stock. If these are NOT exhausted before any likely change is made to the size of the Bulletin, further stocks in the current size are unlikely to be ordered.

Advert

HARMERS of LONDON